

**THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.**—The defeat of the Democratic party, in New Hampshire, in two consecutive State elections, is an event never known before to the present generation of men. The election which has just terminated so triumphantly is the American Republican party was probably one of the most earnest and excited that has taken place for years. New Hampshire is an Free State, and he is a candidate for re-election to the Presidency. Last year the State had by a large majority declared against him, and his administration, and it therefore was highly important in order to improve his chance for the nomination of the National Convention, that New Hampshire should be carried this Spring for the Pierce Democracy, and the power and patronage of the Government were used to an abounding extent to cause such a result.

The election was mostly for State officers. No Representative in Congress was to be chosen by the people, no Senator of the United States by the Legislatures and yet so greatly interested were the President and his friends in carrying the State, that Cobb, of Georgia, Orr of South Carolina, Weller of California, and many others vacated their easy seats in Congress; and journeyed northward five hundred miles and snow and ice, and with the thermometer at zero to address the Democracy at Concord, Dover, and other large towns in the State, and enlighten the people in the law of Sovereignty and in the rascality of Americanism; and while those distinguished leaders of the Democracy were thus engaged, and letting their light shine; others, more numerous and less gifted, were nightly engaged in haranguing the people in the small towns, from the White Mountains to the sea-shore—from old Democratic Camp to old Federal Grafton. The Boston office holders, of which there are several hundred, were extremely active. Every one who possessed the art of public speaking was sent into the State to influence the election. The same class of disinterested workers in Poultney and other parts of Maine, were also detailed for the stump and the caucus room; and then it is well known that large sums of money, collected from the office holders in Washington, New York and the five New England States, was used with prodigality buying votes and oiling the political machinery. Yet all would not do—Money, office holders, Presidential State pride, nothing could induce the Freemen of New Hampshire to endorse the President and his administration, and prove untrue to the cause of Freedom in the territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

We hail this second victory in the old State at the Buena Vista of American Republicanism—it seals the contest for the present, and insures hope for the future. The Administration papers may rejoice over their gains in certain localities, but the great fact that the Administration has been again defeated in its strongest hold, is an event of great significance, and shows that there is a spirit aroused in the Northern heart that succumbs not to national injustice and wrong.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

Yesterday, however, in the Senate, Mr. Rush, from the committee on Public Buildings, made a long and able report upon the several measures submitted to that committee, in relation to the affairs connected with the new State House. The report concluded with a resolution recommending a suspension of operations on the building, &c., till the further order of the Legislature. The resolution will be found in another column in the proceedings of the Senate. The committee examined the law of 1822, under which the State House Commissioners were appointed, and came to the conclusion that its provisions are set in force, and that the present bond is legally in existence. They do not consider space to the examination of the great changes that have been made in the plan of the building, and the finishing of the rooms, and severely censure the policy which has so long delayed the completion of the edifice, and so vastly increased its cost. The law which provides that no changes should be made that would add to the expense, has been treated as a nullity, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent beyond the original design. It is stated that the ornamental part of the planing will cost three times as much as the plain finished work, and that these ornaments will cost fifty thousand dollars. The committee said that they will soon submit a bill to reorganize that department. This should become a law before the close of the present session. Great obstructions have existed, and the people demand that they should cease. It is enough to be compelled to pay the \$500,000 of debt that they have let us without concurring in them for another term.—Let them be exploded.—*O. S. Journal*.

**THE HARAS CORPS BILL.**—The semi-billions of our sensible neighbors are very much shocked at the provisions of a bill now before the Legislature, to amend our habeas corpus act. So far as we understand the bill of Mr. Monroe, it proposes only one essential amendment to the present law. It provides that where the applicant for the writ shall make oath that he believes the officer who has the prisoner in custody will not obey the writ, and bring the impounded party before the court issuing it, "with the Judge may issue the same to the Sheriff or the county, commanding him to bring them before the court, for examination. It is simply a provision to secure to our citizens more generally the benefits of this great writ of liberty. Incomes have occurred in our ranks where the officer refused obedience, and did not propose to pass upon the constitutionality, or validity of any law of Congress, or of the States. It does not violate any of them. If the officer having a person in custody should give authority for holding him, the Judge issuing the writ has no authority by this act for disturbing the officer, but must at once discharge him, and there the matter ends. It is constable, having a constable in his custody, has the necessary legal papers, the Judge must respect them and permit the officer to perform his duty. If it shall appear that the constable has no authority, and is acting maliciously, or even ignorantly, and without law, the Judge must order the discharge of the prisoner, from custody. The same rule would and should apply to a United States Marshal or any other officer. The object of the law is simply to secure the full and lawful benefit of the great writ—the right of the weak against the tyranny of power.—*O. S. Journal*.

Of the six hundred and six convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary, there are: Second confessions, 68; third; 4; fourth; 51; 423 are insatiate; 61 are married; 50 are blacks or mulattoes; 25 are over 60 years of age; 244 cannot read or write; and 400, or nearly 66 per cent. of the whole number, have no trade.

**MONSTROUS DOCTRINE.**—The Richmond, Virginia, papers are very bold, but they abound in gems! one of which, from the Examiner, we gave some weeks since, entitled: "The Modern Abomination of Rice Schools." Our readers will recollect it. Its argument was: "The great mass of children—all except those of the few 'first families'—must be raised in ignorance, lest they learn the value of freedom."

We now quote from the Richmond Enquirer, the latest and most monstrous of Southern doctrines—the doctrine that all laboring men ought to be slaves. The Enquirer, it will be borne in mind, is the most influential Democratic (1) paper in the South. Its argument for the enslavement of white men, we commend to the attentive consideration of the laboring men of the North, as showing the direction in which the falsely and absurdly so-called Democrats are rapidly moving. Let every working man impress it to heart, that his vote not given square against the extension of slavery, and unequivocally for Free Territory, is a vote that tends directly to his own degradation, to the curse and enslavement of his children. But to the Enquirer, as follows:

"Unlucky recently, the defense of slavery has labored under great difficulties, because its apologists (for they were more apologetics) took half way grounds. They confined the defense of slavery to mere negro slavery, thereby giving up the slavery principle; admitting other forms of slavery to be wrong, and yielding up the authority of the Bible, and of the history, practices, and experience of mankind. Human experience showing the universal success of slave society, and the universal failure of free society, was unavailable to them; because they were precluded from employing it, by admitting slavery in the abstract to be wrong. The defense of mere negro slavery, involved them in a still greater difficulty. The laws of all the Southern States, justifying holding white men in slavery, provided, through the master, they were descended, however remotely, from a negro slave. The bright mulattoes, according to their theory, were wrongfully held in slavery.

The line of defense, however, is now changed, and the North is now completely cornered, and dumb as an oyster. The South now maintains that slavery is right, natural and necessary. It shows that all divine, and almost all human authority, justifies it. The South further charges that the late experiment of society in Western Europe has been, from the beginning a cruel failure; and that symptoms of failure are abundant in our North. While it is far more obvious that negroes should be slaves than whites, for they are only fit to labor, not to direct; yet the principle of slavery is itself right, and does not depend on difference of complexion. Difference of race, lineage, of language, of habit and customs, all tend to render the institution more natural and durable; and although slaves have been generally white, still the masters and slaves have generally been of different national descent. Moses and Aristotle, the earliest historians, are both authorities in favor of this difference of race, but not of color."

**AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.**—The following valuable list of statistics, taken from Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, gives the nearest attainable approximation to the number of acres cultivated in each crop: Land actually Cultivated in the several Crops of the United States, 1849-50.

Products. Acres.  
Indian Corn. . . . . \$1,000,000  
Meadow or pasture, exclusive of hay crop 20,000,000  
Hay. 13,000,000  
Wheat. 14,000,000  
Cotton. 5,000,000  
Rye. 1,200,000  
Peas and Beans. 1,000,000  
Irish Potatoes. 1,000,000  
Ch. and domestic. 1,000,000  
Sugar. 500,000  
Sweet Potatoes. 750,000  
Hemp. 600,000  
Flax. 100,000  
Orchards. 500,000  
Gardens. 500,000  
Vineyards. 250,000  
Other products. 1,000,000  
Improved, but in actual cultivation, 17,247,614  
Total improved land. 113,032,614

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**—The extensive Lord Oil and Candle Works of Messrs. Nathaniel Ropes & Co., on Lock St., new Fitchburg, was entirely destroyed by fire about half past three o'clock, yesterday afternoon. The amount of loss will not fall short of \$100,000 on which, as we learn from Mr. Ropes, there is an insurance of \$50,000, and the stock is about the same. The greater amount of insurance is in the Rhode Island, and other Eastern offices. Messrs. Ropes & Co., were fortunate enough, a few days since, to succeed in shipping six thousand boxes of candles, but from this circumstance there would have been much heavier loss if the building had been on fire. The new steam fire engines "Washington" and "Marion," were on the ground and rendered efficient service. The safe, and all the books and papers were saved, and nothing of the mill remains but the chimney, and that is partially destroyed.

The New York Herald, of the 19th instant, states that "the report that Mr. Schuyler was in some obscure village in Germany is entirely without foundation. He died some months since at an small place near Nice. His family removed to this country in the winter, and resides in the city. Upon the receipt of the intelligence of his death, his son-in-law went to Italy, for the purpose of bringing home the family and they all returned as stated above."

A member of the North Carolina Legislature a decidedly good "hit" a short time ago. A bill was pending which imposed a fine for selling liquor to free negroes, to which he objected, on the ground that "such a law would make them more decent than the whites."

March 23, w-3

**STATE OF NEW YORK.**—New York, Saturday, March 16.—The Herald's Niagara correspondent states that the government do not intend to seize any of the ocean steamers. That company have sufficient property in the country to amply the claim of the government, which is estimated at \$200,000, all local improvements, of course, are confiscated to the State. In fact, the Accessory Transit Company is a thing of yesterday. It is also able to state that Great Britain sent a Commissioner to our court with the government of Nicaragua upon the Central American question. The Commissioner representing the government and the English Commissioner met at Gravetown, and agreed upon a basis of settlement that will settle the question without regard to the United States. The mosquito King is to be upon the same footing as any other chief. Mutual good will aid a recognition of this government, are some of the preliminaries. They were conveyed to England by the steamer that left here on the 4th inst., and will be agreed to by Great Britain.

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